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UNARMED PASSENGER VESSEL ATTACKED

Fired on by German Submarine But Missed by Ten Feet.

AMERICANS ON BOARD.

Counsel for U. S. Federal Industrial Relations Commission Aboard and Will Make Protest.

New York, July 17.—The Cunard liner Orduna, from Liverpool to New York with 227 passengers, including 22 Americans, was attacked without warning by a German submarine on the morning of July 9, it was learned on her arrival here today.

Twenty miles from the graveyard of the Lusitania off Old Head of Kinsale, the Orduna escaped the Lusitania's fate by one-half a second of time or 10 feet or space, the German torpedo churning the water that distance behind the liner's rudder. Then the Oruna sped away. She was followed by the submarine which rose to the surface manned a gun and shelled the fleeing steamer.

The attack was timed at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock in the morning when all but a few of her passengers were asleep. Aroused by stewards, the passengers dressed hurriedly and went to the upper deck, where they donned life belts and took their places at the life boats. They heard the scream of the shells and saw the ocean spit up columns of water where the missiles struck. When the fire grew hot they were ordered, for their own protection, to the next deck below.

For half an hour the Orduna showed her heels to the assailant. Through marine glasses the passengers watched the low lying German warship coming on, but the Orduna's flight was faster than the pursuit and after seven shots had been fired without effect the submarine gave up the chase.

CALL FOR HELP.

A wireless call for help was sent out by the Orduna when the torpedo was seen. She was then 37 miles south of Queenstown. The reply, Captain Taylor says in his official report, was that help would be given within an hour. It was four hours before the first British vessel, a small armored yacht, the Jennette, appeared.

Protest will be made to the United States government by at least one American citizen, and possibly others, who were aboard. William C. Thompson of Chicago, counsel to the federal Industrial Relations Commission, who went abroad in his official capacity last March and was returning to make his report, is the passenger who said today that he would make vigorous protest to his government.

WILL MAKE PROTEST.

"As an American citizen, employed in an official capacity by the government to go abroad, I feel that I should bring the government's attention to the attack," said Mr. Thompson.

"I feel that I had a right to return home on the Orduna, although she flies the British flag, because she is a passenger ship. The fact that she had no munitions of war aboard fortified this opinion. It is little short of marvelous that she was not sent to the bottom with all aboard."

AMERICAN BARK AS SHIELD?

Whether the submarine hid behind an American ship—the bark Normandy from Gulfport, Miss.—was a point upon which passengers held varying opinions. A small sailing ship with two American flags painted on her side, was sighted ahead shortly before the attack. Capt. Taylor, suspicious of the craft, changed his course. Soon thereafter the torpedo was sighted.

There was no certainty as to the identity of this ship that displayed two painted American flags but one of the passengers thought that he made out her name to be "Normandie" through his glasses. There is no such vessel listed. The American bark Normandy was known to be in the vicinity at the time. When she reached Liverpool July 12 some of her crew said that a submarine had used her as a shield from which to maneuver against and torpedo the

MISERY AMONG MEXICANS GREAT

100,000 Women at Mexico City Plead to Red Cross for Food and Only 40,000 Were Supplied.

Washington, July 19.—Department dispatches today from Nogales confirm earlier reports of the victory of Carranza troops over Villa forces at Anavacachi, Sonora. The triumphant forces took possession of Cananea.

American Consul Silliman reported the arrival of large supplies of food at Vera Cruz and that wireless communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City probably would be established today.

Famine conditions in the capital are described by a Red Cross report received today dated July 1. It says more than 100,000 women on the previous day applied to the international committee for food. Enough for only 40,000 was available.

"Where formerly 200 people a day went to the slaughter house to get the blood that is saved and given away," the report says, "there are now 2,000 daily besieging the gates. Near there the other day 20 people were seen struggling to get pieces of a dead horse."

"Infants in arms are given food entirely unsuited to them and that is causing disease among adults. The resultant infant mortality consequently is very high. Adulteration of food is causing stomach trouble, according to physicians."

"Most of the misery already manifest, not to mention that which is to be heaped upon this land in the weeks to come, makes the task of relief almost hopeless. From interviews with those who have been working at the problem for weeks past, all of the relief that they can give is but a touch of what needs to be given."

"One man vouched for as reputable and trustworthy, who has just returned from the United States by way of El Paso, Torreón and other points to the north, reports a marked change for the worse has taken place in the region through which he passed in the last three weeks. He mentioned Aguascalientes as being in great distress."

MANY CONGRATULATE THAW.

Stanford White's Slayer Greeted on Every Hand.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 17.—Harry K. Thaw, who arrived here late last night after having been set free under bail by the New York supreme court, took two dips in the ocean today and shook hands with hundreds of persons. Early in the day he shunned crowds, but later he disregarded the gaze of the curious and went about as he pleased. He said he would go to Philadelphia Sunday and leave for Pittsburgh Monday. Wherever he went Thaw was stopped by men and women who wanted to shake his hand.

Will Plant Trees to Warn Motorists on Lincoln Highway.

Clinton, Iowa, July 19.—Varieties of trees, instead of printed signs, are to warn motorists of railroad crossings, bridges and dangerous turns in the Lincoln highway, according to announcement today by Elmer C. Jansen, chairman of the American Institute of Architects' general committee on the highway. Mr. Jansen said the tree feature was part of a comprehensive plan for restoration and preservation of nature's beauties along the trans-continental road.

Russian steamer Leo—a story that the Normandy's captain denied.

The Leo was torpedoed 20 miles approximately from the place where the Orduna was attacked. The Normandy's crew said the submarine had held them up on the evening of July 9. The Orduna was attacked the same day, but in the morning.

"BRUTAL MURDER"—NEARLY.

The Cunard line made public Captain Taylor's official report in which he stated that he received not the least warning of the attack and that "it was almost another case of brutal murder." This report asserted that the Orduna was attacked under ideal conditions for submarines—a clear day, a gentle wind and a light ripple, while most of the passengers slept.

FRANK'S CONDITION STILL CRITICAL BUT HAS CHANCE

However, Blood Poison is One of Chief Dangers.

PHYSICIAN IS HOPEFUL.

Green, the Assailant, Shows no Remorse and Says He Was Called "From on High" to Kill Frank.

Milledgeville, Ga., July 19.—The condition of Leo M. Frank, suffering from a serious knife wound in the throat inflicted by William Green, a fellow life-term convict at the Georgia prison farm here, remained critical tonight. Dr. G. D. Compton, the prison physician, announced, however, that he was hopeful of Frank's recovery. Possible blood-poisoning from infection is one of the chief dangers, he said.

Green, questioned further by prison officials today, said he believed that he had been called "from on high" to kill Frank, whose death sentence for Mary Phagan's murder recently was commuted by Governor Slaton, now retired. He indicated no remorse as he had done immediately after the attack Saturday night.

"I only wish that I had had more strength," Green said. "I think I have done my duty in this matter as well as my strength allowed. I believe that God has helped me. I don't think that I ever did wrong in my life."

Green is partly paralyzed in his left arm and Frank's physician believed that this fact probably saved Frank's life, as Green was unable to hold him while he used the knife.

Warden Smith said today Green had spent much time recently reading the Bible.

Should Frank die Green probably would be tried for murder. No decision has been reached as to what action will be taken if Frank recovers.

Think Green Acted Alone.

Atlanta, Ga., July 19.—The penitentiary committee of the Georgia house of representatives late today voted to table three resolutions which would have provided for a legislative investigation of the attack made on Leo M. Frank at the state prison farm at Milledgeville. Two resolutions calling for an investigation were introduced early today, and later Representative Campbell of Newton, introduced a resolution providing that members of the lower house personally investigate the matter.

Members of the committee said they believed that William Green, the convict who attacked Frank, alone was involved and that there was no negligence on the part of the prison officials.

ROUMANIA HAS NOT REFUSED AUSTRIA

Negotiations Still in Progress—German Officials Will Not Give Details of Proposals.

Berlin, via London, July 19.—German officials decline to discuss the Austro-Hungarian proposals to Roumania, which have as their object assurance of Roumania's neutrality and perhaps even participation in the war against the Entente powers.

No denial is made that such proposals have been made but Germany's knowledge of the nature of the territorial and other concessions offered by her ally is regarded as confidential and inquirers are referred to Austro-Hungarian sources for details. It is an open secret that one phase of the negotiations has to do with shipments of munitions to Turkey passing through Roumania. These negotiations have not reached a decisive point and it is considered certain that a negative answer from Roumania has not been received.

The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have not yet been concluded. Turkey is willing to make certain territorial concessions in the Adrianople district to give Bulgaria the desired railroad route to the sea, but a point escaping general attention is the fact that Turkey demands in return but merely passive neutrality, as heretofore, but participation or at least some form of pressure against Turkey's enemies.

VAST GERMAN ARMY SMASHES RUSSIAN LINE

Greatest Movement of War is Started by German Armies.

BERLIN CLAIMS ADVANCE.

Petrograd Admits Slavic Forces Stubbornly Are Retreating. Other Fronts Quiet.

London, July 19.—Attention now is centered on the gigantic operations in the east, where fighting is in full swing in nearly every section of the Russian line from the Baltic to the Dniester.

Gen. von Buelow is pushing the German advance toward Riga on the northern end of this line. The movement is being conducted by cavalry on a scale exceeding anything heretofore during this war. Berlin claims a steady advance and Petrograd concedes that the Russians have fallen back after a stubborn contest.

On von Buelow's right is Gen. von Eichorn, who is being held up by the great Russian fortress Ossowetz. On von Eichorn's right is Gen. von Gallwitz, who captured Przasnysz and now is pressing an attack on the Narew and its tributaries.

On the famous Rawka and Bzura lines there is comparative quiet, which also is reflected on the southwest side of Warsaw, but to the southeast the movement against Lublin, which was temporarily checked, again is in full swing.

The Russians must fight a defensive battle for possession of Warsaw or abandon all of Poland, and military observers here believe Grand Duke Nicholas very likely to adopt the latter course and withdraw his armies intact.

These tremendous German activities in the east suggest that the Teutons have little reserve to devote to their western campaign, offering the entente allies a respite either for the completion of munition supplies or a concerted attempt to recapture Lille.

Another view holds that the best service her allies could give Russia at this time would be the forcing of the Dardanelles. It is possible the allies may combine both suggested attempts, but it is certain that for the time the war's center of gravity has shifted to eastern Europe.

The Italians report some progress in the mountains east of Trentino, where the invaders now are striking towards one of the two railroads serving Austria's Trentino forces.

The South Wales coal strike situation continues serious with the belief growing that the only solution lies in government operation of the mines during the period of the war.

MEN AT REMINGTON WORKS TO STRIKE

All Efforts to Bring About a Settlement of Difficulties Have Failed and Men Will Quit Work.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 19.—Negotiations to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between the machinists of Bridgeport and the Remington Arms & Ammunition Company, engaged on a gigantic scale in the manufacture of war munitions for the allied armies, have failed.

Labor leaders announced tonight that the first of the machinists would throw down their tools and walk out at noon tomorrow and that within a week all work in the Remington shops and in the shops of sub-contractors would be at a standstill.

Just how far the strike might spread in other manufacturing communities of New England, the labor leaders were unable to estimate.

The announcement was made by John A. Johnston, vice president of the structural ironworkers, after a meeting in the machinists' hall, which was attended by members of the machinists' union and by more than a dozen heads of international labor organizations. Mr. Johnston said that at 4 o'clock this afternoon "the last moment of the time we agreed to allow the man I conferred with in New York in which to arrange a settlement, if he possibly could, I was called on the telephone. The man said this to me: 'I cannot do anything. I have tried my best. You can suit yourself as to any action you will take.'"

BELGIUM DEPENDENT ON UNITED STATES

People Would Starve Without Aid From This Country—Still Menaced by Famine.

New York Special to The State, July 18.—Present conditions in Belgium are described in a letter recently received at the offices of the commission for relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, New York, from a representative of the commission, who has been all over the country in the work of distributing food. The letter is from Hainaut. The writer says in part:

"Conditions in Belgium today are perhaps no better nor worse than they have been depicted in previous publications in America, but they are different from what the people of America would imagine. One can not conceive of a whole nation, outwardly so tranquil, living with so many superficial indications of their old prosperity, and yet all the time threatened by hunger."

"Those who have traveled merely from city to city may imagine that Belgium is not threatened seriously. In Brussels patisseries are going and superficially there are many signs of normal life. If for the moment every one seems to have food, it is because the generosity of the world, acting through the commission, is accomplishing its great task. Every day it appears that this population of 7,000,000 is absolutely dependent upon the commission for its sustenance."

"Do not let the wave of enthusiasm that has passed over America spend itself. Start another wave. Keep starting them. Belgium cannot show to you in return, but she knows what you are doing. She is dependent, grimly dependent, upon us in order to sustain life. Other countries are perhaps as badly off as Belgium, and Belgium is only too glad to have the world extend its charity to other nations, that are in such dire need, but it is we in the provinces who really know how easily, how suddenly Belgium would meet starvation if the supplies from America ceased coming for even a short time."

That the commission is aware of the fact that Belgium's supplies can hold out for only a short while is evidenced by the chartering of new ships and the hastening of cargoes of food to Rotterdam.

TYPHUS IN SERBIA.

Reported That the Disease is Now Well Under Control.

New York, July 18.—Ten American Red Cross nurses, relieved from duty after a period of service in Serbia, were landed from Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin at Malta to assist in caring for wounded of the allied armies brought there from the Dardanelles, according to Dr. S. H. Hodge of Knoxville, Tenn., a Red Cross surgeon, who arrived here today on the steamer Cymric from Liverpool.

The nurses were landed Dr. Hodge said, after the military officials of the port had made an appeal to Sir Thomas, setting forth that they were short of medical assistance. The American nurses with Dr. Hodge accepted the offer of Sir Thomas to go to England while his yacht was at Saloniki. Several of the nurses had just recovered from attacks of typhus.

Dr. Hodge declared typhus in Serbia is now well under control.

SWITZERS MAY BRING RELIEF.

Movement on Foot to Import Dyestuff Chemists for America.

Washington, July 18.—Importation of a corps of Swiss dyestuff chemists to aid in the development of the new American coal tar dye industry is the latest project of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in its effort to meet the American dyestuff famine.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the bureau made public today a statement saying that the plan, which already has been successfully tried by Russia, would be the logical development of the present scheme, under which the United States coal tar crudes are to be exported to Switzerland, manufactured into dyes and returned to this country.

Two Swiss dye chemists, through the bureau, already have begun negotiations with American firms to undertake the establishment of plants in this country.

WILSON TO SEND REPLY TO BERLIN THIS WEEK

President Returns to Washington from Vacation.

CONFERS WITH LANSING.

Rough Draft of Note is Completed and Will be Submitted to Cabinet Today.

Washington, July 19.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing today discussed in detail a draft of the note to be sent to Germany this week informing the Imperial government what the United States will do if there is further violation of American rights on the high seas.

The return of President Wilson from Cornish, N. H., gave Secretary Lansing his first opportunity to confer on the policy to be followed as the result of Germany's failure to satisfy the demands made in the American note of June 9.

It was understood the President and Mr. Lansing found they had reached about the same conclusion—that the next communication to Germany must be of a definite character, making it unmistakably clear that the United States cannot be expected to remain passive in event of another attack on an unarmed and unresisting ship with a loss of Americans. The note probably will contain little or no discussion of the principle already treated at length in previous communications.

Prompt action in dispatching the note generally was forecast. Tomorrow it will be submitted to the cabinet and possibly may be revised again at Friday's meeting. In official quarters it was agreed the communication would be on its way to Berlin by Saturday.

Although it is not certain whether reference will be made to the attack on the Cunard liner Orduna, it is known that the incident has swept aside previous suggestions that the next communication would take into consideration that German submarine commanders in actual practice were conforming to the rules of international law.

Secretary Lansing was at the White House for more than an hour. It is understood he obtained the President's final decision of the extent to which the purpose of the United States should be stated in the next note.

Wilson and Lansing Confer.

Washington, July 19.—President Wilson returned from Cornish, N. H., this morning. His train was on time and he drove at once to the White House to begin a conference with Secretary Lansing and other officials preparatory to tomorrow's cabinet meeting which will take up the American reply to Germany's latest note on submarine warfare.

Soon after the President's arrival he went to his desk in the executive offices and received Secretary Lansing for a conference. The President has been in frequent communication with the secretary during his absence and both have been working on a draft of the reply to Germany.

The President and Secretary Lansing were expected to discuss formulation of the policy which the United States intends to follow as a result of the last German note. A tentative draft of the American answer had been prepared. It will be submitted to the cabinet tomorrow and the revised draft probably cabled to Berlin before the end of the week.

The new note in all probability will set forth definitely the consequences of further violation of American rights.

Slaton is Grieved Over Frank's Injury.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Surprise and regret at the attempt on the life of Leo M. Frank by a fellow convict at the prison farm at Milledgeville, Ga., were expressed by former Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, who was here today on his way to San Francisco.

"I do not believe the attack on Frank could be traced to any outside influence working for Frank's destruction," he said. "I believe that the criminal mind, aroused perhaps by newspaper reports, was responsible. Frank was put in the safest place for him in the state."